Our Ref.: 41003.P076X

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

FOR

A Wireless Device With Vibrational Communication Capabilities

Inventor(s):
Walter G. Bright
G. Eric Engstrom

Prepared by:

COLUMBIA IP LAW GROUP, LLC
4900 SW MEADOWS ROAD, SUITE 109
LAKE OSWEGO, OREGON 97035

"Express Mail" label number EL743034456US

A Wireless Device With Vibrational Communication Capabilities

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 09/767,587 entitled "A Wireless Mobile Phone With Morse Code and Related Capabilities" filed on January 22, 2001 by Walter G. Bright, et al., and commonly assigned to the assignee of the present application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of wireless communication devices. More specifically, the present invention relates to complementary features that enhance the usability of these devices.

2. Background Information

Advances in integrated circuit and telecommunication technology have led to wide spread adoption of wireless mobile client devices including wireless mobile phones, pagers, and personal digital assistants to name just a few. Such wireless communication devices offer the advantage of enabling their users to be communicatively reachable by their business associates, friends and family members, wherever the users may be, as long as they are within the reach of an associated service network. Thus, even non-professionals are increasingly dependent on their wireless devices to meet their communication needs.

With increased usage and reliance, often times, wireless mobile phone users would find themselves in the dilemma of having to engage in potentially sensitive conversations in a setting that is less than desirable, privacy-wise. For examples, a user may find himself/herself having to engage in an urgent personal or business conversation at a bus stop while waiting for the next bus, or at an airport terminal while waiting to board his/her flight. Under the prior art, a user may have to elect to continue the private/sensitive conversation in a less than private manner, switch to another form of communication, such as email, or delay the communication. Each of these options has disadvantages. Electing to proceed with the conversation in a less than private manner may unduly expose private/sensitive information to the public, while switching communication form is inconvenient. Even if the user is in possession of a wireless mobile phone capable of sending and receiving emails, any switching would likely at a minimum, disrupt the continuity of the communication.

Furthermore, there are times when it may not be possible or convenient for an individual to answer or attend to a wireless device when a message arrives, yet it may nonetheless be important or even critical that the individual receive the message. For example, an individual may be expecting a very important message by way of his or her wireless device, but in the case of a mobile phone, may not be able to answer the phone, or in the case of a wireless pager or PDA, may not be able to retrieve the device e.g. out of a pocket to view the message. Such may often be the case while individuals are driving vehicles, carrying objects, or participating in any number of activities that require the use of both hands or may otherwise render the option of verbal communication unavailable. For example,

when the user is driving and does not wish the passengers to hear the conversation and/or message, or the user is in a meeting, attending a conference, or any one of a number of "performances" (movie, opera, symphony and the like).

Therefore, a more user-friendly approach to accommodating privacy sensitive communication is desired.

Note: The term "wireless mobile phone" as used in herein (in the specification and in the claims) refers to the class of telephone devices equipped to enable a user to make and receive calls wirelessly, notwithstanding the user's movement, as long as the user is within the communication reach of a service or base station. The term "wireless mobile phone" is to include the analog subclass as well as the digital subclass (of all signaling protocols).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A wireless communication device having vibrational communication capabilities is provided in accordance with various embodiments. In one embodiment of the invention a wireless mobile phone is provided including a body casing, a transceiver to send and receive signals including alphanumeric data, a vibrator coupled to the body casing to vibrate the wireless mobile phone, a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions, which when executed cause the wireless mobile phone to vibrationally output received alphanumeric data through vibrational manifestation of the received alphanumeric data using the vibrator, and an execution unit coupled to the storage medium for executing the plurality of programming instructions.

In another embodiment of the invention a wireless pager is provided including a receiver to receive signals, a body casing, a vibrator coupled to the body casing to vibrate the wireless communication device, a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions, which when executed cause the wireless communciation device to vibrationally output received alphanumeric data through vibrational manifestation of the received alphanumeric data using the vibrator, and an execution unit coupled to the storage medium for executing the plurality of programming instructions.

In yet another embodiment of the invention a personal digital assistant (PDA) is provided including a receiver to receive signals, a body casing having front surface, a vibrator coupled to said body casing to vibrate the PDA, a storage medium having stored therein a plurality of programming instructions, which when

executed cause the PDA to vibrationally output received alphanumeric data through vibrational manifestation of the received alphanumeric data using the vibrator, and an execution unit coupled to the storage medium for executing the plurality of programming instructions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention will be described by way of exemplary embodiments, but not limitations, illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which like references denote similar elements, and in which:

Figures 1a-1b illustrate a wireless mobile phone of the present invention, incorporated with the Morse code facilities in accordance with the present invention, in accordance with two embodiments;

Figures 2a-2b illustrate the operational flow of relevant aspects of the Morse code logic provided to the wireless mobile phone of Figures 1a/1b, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 3 illustrates an internal component view of the wireless mobile phone of Figures 1a/1b, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 4 illustrates a wireless mobile phone incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 5 illustrates an internal component view of a wireless client device, including the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention in accordance with various embodiments;

Figure 6 illustrates an operational flow diagram illustrating the vibrational communication aspect of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment;

Figure 7 illustrates a wireless pager incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment; and

Figure 8 illustrates a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the following description, various aspects of the present invention will be described. However, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced with only some or all aspects of the present invention. For purposes of explanation, specific numbers, materials and configurations are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. However, it will also be apparent to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without the specific details. In other instances, well-known features are omitted or simplified in order not to obscure the present invention. The phrase "in one embodiment" will be used repeatedly, however the phrase does not necessarily refer to the same embodiment, although it may.

Referring now to **Figures 1a-1b**, wherein two embodiments of a wireless mobile phone **100** and **100'**, incorporated with the teachings of the present invention are shown. As illustrated, in accordance with the present invention, wireless mobile phone **100/100'** is provided with two extra buttons **120** and complementary logic (shown as ref. **330** in **Fig. 3**) to facilitate a user of phone **100/100'** to enter and send alphanumeric data, e.g. a text message. More specifically, buttons **120** in conjunction with the complementary logic facilitate a user in entering alphanumeric data through entry of their Morse code representations (see Tables I-III), and causing the entered alphanumeric data to be sent. One of buttons **120** is provided to allow a user to enter the "dit" representation, while the other is provided to allow

the user to enter the "dah" representation. The facilities may be employed in particular during a call, thereby enabling the user to conduct all or a portion of a call in a non-audible and more private manner.

Letters	Morse Code
A	ditdah
B	dahditditdit
C	dahditdahdit
D	dahditdit
E	dit
F	ditditdahdit
G	dahdahdit
H	ditditditdit
I	ditdit
J	ditdahdahdah
K	dahditdah
L	ditdahditdit
M	dahdah
N	dahdit
O	dahdahdah
P	ditdahdahdit
Q	dahdahditdah
R	ditdahdit

S	ditditdit
T	dah
U	ditditdah
V	ditditditdah
W	ditdahdah
X	dahditditdah
Y	dahditdahdah
Z	dahdahditdit

Table I – Morse Codes for Letters

Numbers	Morse Code
0	dahdahdahdahdah
1	ditdahdahdahdah
2	ditditdahdahdah
3	ditditditdahdah
4	ditditditditdah
5	ditditditditdit
6	dahditditditdit
7	dahdahditditdit
8	dahdahdahditdit
9	dahdahdahdahdit

Table II – Morse Code for Numbers

Punctuations	Morse Codes
/ (slash)	dahditditdahdit
, (comma)	dahdahditditdahdah
. (period)	ditdahditdahditdah
? (question mark)	ditditdahdahditdit

Table III – Morse Codes for Punctuations

In one embodiment, the conventional operational setting selection feature of phone **100/100'** is enhanced to facilitate a user in selecting an operational rate for processing and interpreting Morse codes, e.g. 5 wpm, 13wpm, 20 wpm and so forth. The different operational rates facilitate usage by users of varying skill levels, from the novice users to the more advanced users.

Preferably, buttons **120** are strategically placed on a side surface of phone **100/100'** to facilitate single-handed operation of phone **100/100'**. That is, with the side surface placement of buttons **120**, a user may e.g. use two fingers of the same hand holding phone **100/100'** to manipulate buttons **120** to enter alphanumeric data of a text message to be transmitted by entering their Morse codes. Thus a user may be holding phone **100/100'**, engage in a verbal conversation, and switch to sending the other calling party a non-verbal text message, and then switch back to verbal conversation, all performed without changing the position of phone **100/100'** or altering the manner phone **100/100'** is held. Phone **100/100'** may be held next to the user's ear or in any arbitrary position if an earpiece or a speaker is used.

For the illustrated embodiments, which are designed for right-handed users, buttons **120** are strategically placed on left side surface **119a** of body casing **116** of phone **100/100'**. In alternate embodiments, designed for left-handed users, buttons **120** may be strategically placed on right side surface **119b** of body casing **116** of phone **100/100'** instead. In yet other alternate embodiments, buttons **120** may be placed on the top surface at top end **118a**.

Beside side surfaces **119a** and **119b**, and top end **118a**, body casing **116** also has bottom end **118b** as well as front surface **117/117'**. Note that side surfaces **119a** and **119b**, top and bottom ends **118a** and **118b**, and front surface **117/117'** are all objectively determined. As illustrated, wireless mobile phone **100/100'** also includes display **108/108'**. Such a device necessarily has a reading orientation. By definition, the surface the display is disposed is the front surface. The front surface in turns definitively defines the left side surface and the right side surface. Further, such a device necessarily has a display orientation, which definitively defines top and bottom ends **118a** and **118b**. For example, textual data are either rendered from left to right and top to bottom, as denoted by arrows **140a** and **140b**, as in the case of the English language, or right to left and top to bottom, as denoted by arrows **142a** and **142b** , as in the case of the Hebrew language, or top to bottom and right to left, as denoted by arrows **142b** and **142a**, as in the case of the Chinese language. Thus the manner in which textual data are rendered definitively defines which end is the top end, and which end is the bottom end. Moreover, an element A of phone **100/100'** will necessarily be considered as above element B of phone **100/100'**, and element B will necessarily be considered as below or beneath

element A, if element A is closer to the objectively determinable top end of phone **100/100'** (or element B is closer to the objectively determinable bottom end of phone **100/100'**).

Continuing to refer to **Figs. 1a-1b**, beside buttons **120** and the complementary logic, phone **100/100'** is otherwise intended to represent a broad range of wireless mobile phones, including both the analog as well as the digital types (of all signaling protocols). In addition to buttons **120**, the complementary logic, body casing **116/116'** and display **108/108'** phone **100/100'** further includes standard input key pad **102/102'** having a number of conventional alphanumeric keys, "talk" and "end talk" buttons **104**, cursor control buttons **106**, antenna **110/110'**, ear speaker **112**, microphone **214** and adapter interface **122**.

The two embodiments differ in the relative disposition of antenna **110/110'** to ear speaker **112**, and the relative disposition of keypad **102/102'** to display **108/108'**. In the first embodiment, similar to conventional prior art wireless mobile phones, antenna **110** and ear speaker **112** are both disposed near top end **118a**, whereas in the second embodiment, unlike conventional prior art wireless mobile phones, antenna **110'** is disposed near bottom end **118b** while ear speaker **112** is disposed near top end **118a**. Further, in the first embodiment, similar to conventional prior art wireless mobile phones, keypad **102** is disposed in the lower half of phone **100** beneath display **108**, whereas in the second embodiment, unlike conventional prior art wireless mobile phones, keypad **102'** is disposed in the upper half of phone **100'** above display **108'**. In other words, except for Morse code

buttons **120** and the associated complementary logic of the present invention, the first embodiment represents a wide range of wireless mobile phones known in the art. Similarly, except for Morse code buttons **120** and the associated complementary logic of the present invention, the second embodiment is disclosed in co-pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/767,526, entitled "A Wireless Mobile Phone with Inverted Placement of Antenna and Keypad", which is hereby fully incorporated by reference.

Further, for the illustrated embodiments, each of buttons **120** includes light emitting diodes (LED). The LEDs are employed by the complementary logic to visually echo the Morse code representations of alphanumeric data entered through input keypad **102/102'**, thereby facilitating a user in learning Morse code. In various embodiments, the present invention also contemplates the conventional operational setting feature of phone **100/100'** will further be enhanced to facilitate enabling/disabling of this "learn mode".

Additionally, as alluded to earlier, phone **100/100'** includes adapter interface **122** for removably attaching a variety of accessory devices to phone **100/100'**. Among these removably attachable accessory devices include e.g. ear piece (not shown), and vibration device **132**. Thus, with the attachment of vibration device **132**, the complementary logic may vibrationally output received alphanumeric data through vibrational manifestations of their corresponding Morse code representations. As a result, a user may silently and vibrationally receive a text message.

Referring now to **Figures 2a-2b**, wherein the operational flow (**200**) of the relevant aspects of the complementary logic as it applies to one embodiment of the invention is shown. As illustrated, during operation, the complementary logic continuously checks and determines the operational state of phone **100/100'**, and acts accordingly. For the illustrated embodiment, the complementary logic first checks to determine if an input has been entered using one of the Morse code buttons **120**, block **202**. If an input has been entered, the complementary logic accumulates the Morse code input received (until a letter, a number or a punctuation has been inputted), using e.g. an accumulation buffer, block **204**.

Back at block **202**, if it is determined that a Morse code has not been just inputted, the complementary logic determines if the operational state is considered to be at a pause after a series of successive Morse code inputs have been entered, block **206**. If it is determined that the operational state is at such a pause, the complementary logic causes the corresponding alphanumeric data to be injected into the data stream to be transmitted, resulting in their eventual transmission, block **208**. The complementary logic also causes the corresponding alphanumeric data to be visually echoed on display **108/108'** (based on the accumulated Morse code since the last "refresh" of the accumulation buffer), block **208**. Upon echoing, the complementary logic also "clears" the accumulated Morse code inputs.

On the other hand if back at block **206**, it was determined that the operational state is not at such a pause, the complementary logic further determines if alphanumeric data has just been entered through input keypad **102/102'**, block **210**. If it is so determined, and assuming the earlier described "learn mode" is enabled,

the complementary logic causes the LEDs of buttons **120** to be lit up accordingly (with a pattern of "dit" and "dah") to visually echo the corresponding Morse codes of the entered alphanumeric data, block **212**.

Back at block **210**, if it was determined that alphanumeric data has not been just entered through input keypad **102/102'**, the complementary logic further determines if alphanumeric data has just been received from another device, e.g. another phone, block **214**. The complementary logic makes the determination by analyzing the received data stream. If so and a vibration device is attached to phone **100/100'**, the complementary logic vibrationally output the received alphanumeric data by causing the vibration device to vibrationally manifest the corresponding Morse code representation of the received alphanumeric data, block **216**.

In each case, upon accumulating an entered Morse code (block **204**), echoing the corresponding alphanumeric data of the entered Morse code (block **208**), echoing the Morse code of entered alphanumeric data (block **212**), or vibrationally output the Morse code representation of received alphanumeric data (block **214**), the complementary logic continues operation back at block **202**.

Thus, it can be seen from the above description, a user of phone **100/100'** may advantageously use the facilities provided to enter and send a text message, by entering their Morse codes, during a call, thereby enabling the user to be able to

selectively communicate with the caller/callee in a non-verbal or more private manner.

Figure 3 illustrates an architecture view of a wireless mobile phone **300**, in accordance with one embodiment. As illustrated, wireless mobile phone **300** includes elements found in conventional mobile client devices, such as micro-controller/processor **302**, digital signal processor (DSP) **304**, non-volatile memory **306**, general purpose input/output (GPIO) interface **308**, transmit/receive (TX/RX) **312** (also known as a transceiver), and adapter interface **316**, coupled to each other via bus **314** and disposed on a circuit board **320**. Except for the use of GPIO **308** to also interface Morse code buttons **120**, and the use of non-volatile memory **306** to host complementary logic **330**, the elements are used to perform their conventional functions known in the art. In particular, TX/RX **312** may support one or more of any of the known signaling protocols, including but are not limited to CDMA, TDMA, GSM, and so forth. Their constitutions are known. Accordingly, the elements will not be further described.

Figure 4 illustrates a wireless mobile phone incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment. Mobile phone **400** includes many of the features described above with respect to mobile phones **100/100'** of Figures **1a/1b**. For example, mobile phone **400** includes body casing **416**, antenna **410**, ear speaker **412**, microphone **414**, as well as display **408** and input key pad 402 both disposed on the front side of body casing

416. However, mobile phone **400** is additionally equipped with mode switch **432**, which facilitates selective operation of mobile phone **400** in at least one of a first non-vibrational operating mode where alphanumeric data received via e.g. antenna **410**, input keypad **402**, or another communication interface is visually output on display **408**, and a second vibrational operating mode where received alphanumeric data is vibrationally output in the form of vibrational representations of the alphanumeric data. Thus, while mobile phone **400** operates in a vibrational operating mode, the received alphanumeric data is vibrationally communicated to a user through the vibrational manifestations of the alphanumeric data to display **408**. Of course, while operating in the second vibrational operating mode, mobile phone **400** may also visually output the received alphanumeric data. In one embodiment of the invention, the alphanumeric data is vibrationally output in the form of Morse code vibrational representations. Mobile phone **400** may also be equipped with buttons **420**, which in conjunction with included complementary logic, facilitate a user in entering alphanumeric data through entry of their Morse code representations (see Tables I-III), and cause the entered alphanumeric data to be sent to another party, as described above. However, it should be noted that additional buttons **420** are not necessary to practice the vibrational communication aspect of the present invention.

Skipping ahead now to **Figure 7**, a wireless pager incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment is illustrated. Wireless pager **700** includes body casing **716**, display **708** disposed on the front side of body casing **716**, miscellaneous input keys **705A-E**,

power switch **730** and mode select switch **732**. Except for the teachings of the present invention, the items depicted in **Figure 7** all perform their conventional functions and will not be discussed further. In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, mode select switch **732** facilitates switching wireless pager **700** between a first vibrational communication mode and a second non-vibrational communication mode. In one embodiment of the invention, alphanumeric data received by wireless pager **700** via e.g. a communication interface and/or receiver is vibrationally output, in conjunction with a vibration unit and complementary logic (as shown e.g. in **Figure 5**), in the form of Morse code vibrational representations. However, as with mobile phone **400**, the functionality provided by mode select switch **732** may instead be provided through one or more of miscellaneous input keys **705A-E**.

Figure 8 illustrates a PDA incorporated with the vibrational communication facilities of the present invention, in accordance with one embodiment. PDA **800** is shown including body casing **816**, display **808** disposed on the front side of body casing **816**, input key pad **802** and mode select switch **832**. Except for the teachings of the present invention, the items depicted in **Figure 8** all perform their conventional functions. In accordance with the teachings of the present invention, mode select switch **832** facilitates switching PDA **800** between a first vibrational communication mode and a second non-vibrational communication mode. In one embodiment of the invention, alphanumeric data received by PDA **800** via e.g. a communication interface and/or receiver is vibrationally output in the form of Morse code vibrational

representations, in conjunction with a vibration unit and complementary logic (as shown e.g. in **Figure 5**). However, as with mobile phone **400** and wireless pager **700**, the functionality provided to PDA **800** by mode select switch **832** may instead be provided through one or more keys of input key pad **802**, or in the case where display **808** represents a touch screen, the functionality provided by mode select switch **832** may instead be provided through touch input via display **808**.

Referring now back to **Figure 5**, an internal component view of a wireless client device such as but not limited to mobile phone **400**, wireless pager **700**, and PDA **800** is illustrated accordance with various embodiments of the present invention. As illustrated, wireless device **500** includes such elements found in conventional mobile client devices including micro-controller/processor **502**, digital signal processor (DSP) **504**, communication interface **516**, receiver **512**, and GPIO **508**. Except for the use of GPIO **508** to also interface a mode switch and optional Morse code buttons (as described above), and the use of non-volatile memory **506** to host complementary logic **530**, the elements are used to perform their conventional functions known in the art. In particular, receiver **512** may support one or more of any of the known signaling protocols, including but not limited to CDMA, TDMA, GSM, and so forth. In certain embodiments, receiver 512 may be supplemented by a transmitter or replaced by a transceiver. Similarly, communication interface **516** may support one or more wireless communication protocols including but not limited to infrared, Bluetooth, IEEE 802.11b, and so forth. It should be noted that one or more of these elements may be omitted without departing from the spirit and scope of the

invention. For example, in the case where wireless device **500** represents a wireless pager such as wireless pager **700**, DSP **504** may be omitted. Similarly, in the case where wireless device **500** represents a mobile phone such as mobile phone **400**, the ear speaker and microphone may likewise be omitted. As their constitutions are known, these conventional elements will not be further described.

Wireless device **500** additionally includes vibration unit **510**, and non-volatile memory **506** coupled to each other via bus **514**. Non-volatile memory **506** hosts complementary logic **530**, which includes logic to translate incoming alphanumeric text into vibrational control signals which are passed to vibration unit **510**. In one embodiment, complementary logic **530** represents instructions, which when executed by processor **502**, cause wireless device **500** to output vibrational representations of received alphanumeric data via vibration unit **510**. Vibration unit **510** represents a mechanism such as a servomechanism or like device to cause wireless device **500** to vibrate in accordance with control signals received from micro-controller/processor **502** and complementary logic **530**. In one embodiment, vibration unit **510** causes wireless device **500** to vibrate at multiple distinct frequencies, where vibrations at each frequency are distinguishable from each other by a user. In one embodiment, vibration unit **510** causes wireless device **500** to vibrate for multiple distinct durations where each vibrational duration is user-distinguishable. In one embodiment, vibration unit **510** causes wireless device **500** to vibrate at any two of the multiple frequencies and/or durations so as to generate Morse code based vibrational representations of received alphanumeric data. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, wireless

device **500** may vibrate at one frequency to represent a "dit" and at another frequency to represent a "dah" (as shown in tables I-III), or wireless device **500** may vibrate at a particular frequency for one duration to represent a "dit" and at the same frequency for a second duration to represent a "dah". In one embodiment, the frequencies and/or vibration durations are user-adjustable by way of e.g. a switch and/or dial (not shown). Any one or more components illustrated in **Figure 5** may be disposed on a single circuit board or on multiple circuit boards within a wireless device such as mobile phone **400**, wireless pager **700**, and PDA **800**.

Figure 6 illustrates an operational flow of the complementary logic as it applies to the vibrational communication aspect of the present invention in accordance with one embodiment. The process begins at block **602** with wireless device **500** receiving alphanumeric data. As alluded to above, wireless device entitled "A Wireless Mobile Phone With Morse Code and Related Capabilities" filed on January 22, 2001 by Walter G. Bright, et al., and commonly assigned to the assignee of the present application. **500** may receive such alphanumeric data in any number of ways including by way of signals received through an antenna and receiver **512**, as well as through GPIO **508** and/or communication interface **516** in accordance with a wide variety of wireless communication protocols. At block **604**, a determination is made as to whether or not wireless device **500** is set to operate in a vibrational operating mode. Such a determination may be achieved by e.g. examining the status of a mode switch such as mode switch **432**, **732** and **832**. However, it should be noted that a dedicated mode switch is not required as such operational mode settings may

be entered by an individual through e.g. a standard input key pad and/or one or more existing I/O keys. If mobile phone **400** is not set to operate in a vibrational operating mode, the received alphanumeric data is visually output to a display, block **606**. However, if wireless device **500** is set to operate in a vibrational operating mode, complementary logic **530** determines vibrational representations of the received alphanumeric data (block **608**) and causes vibration unit **510** to output such vibrational representations of the received alphanumeric data, block **610**. Thus, in accordance with the teachings of the present invention, an individual may receive private, alphanumeric messages via a wireless communication device such as but not limited to a mobile phone, wireless pager, and a PDA without the need to view the wireless communication device.

Thus, various wireless devices having vibration communication capabilities have been described. While the present invention has been described in terms of the above-illustrated embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention is not limited to the embodiments described. The present invention can be practiced with modification and alteration within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Thus, the description is to be regarded as illustrative instead of restrictive on the present invention.